Wood's Seeds

FALL SOWING

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New Fall Catalogue

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Crimson Clover Vetches, Alfalfa Seed Oats, Rye Barley, Seed Wheat Grasses and Clovers

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T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, -- Richmond, Va.

Our Trade Mark Brand Seeds are the best and cleanest qualities obtainable.

must be so treated. A fresh application should be made to each ulcer for the next two or three days at most; the disease will be cured. After the affected birds have had ulcers treated with neat Jeyes' fluid, all the apparently healthy birds in the run must be caught and have their faces, combs. wattles, beaks, earlobes, etc., well washed with some diluted Jeyes by means of a rag. The strength of this lotion should be a tablespoonful Jeyes to a breakfast cup of cold water. The healthy birds are to be thus treated for the next two or three days. The control of the epidemic is most mark-The most conveninet to do these washings is in the morning when the birds are first let out of the fowlhouse. It requires two people to do it, a servant catches the birds one by one, their faces are washed and the bird is then put out into the run. None of the birds so treated can acquire the disease.

"Dr. N." says that the Tincture of Iodine is a good thing to use on the ulcer. Jeyes' fluid will, however, be found safer and quite as certain.

What is to be done in the Moist variety of the disease? If vigorous treatment is not resorted to at once the affected bird must die. Therefore, use Jeyes' fluid nea.t Drop it freely into the eye, or nose, and, if necessary, swab out the mouth with a feather dipped in it. This treatment can be confidently recommended. The incidence of the disease is remarkable. If a run contains imported fowls, or county-bred fowls from imported stock. such birds will be found in the first place to be more prone to the disease than the indigenous fowls of this country and, secondly, these birds suffer from it more severely than these indigenous birds which do contract the disease.

Influence of Parents.

contain some excellent ideas on this subject.

home and call it our heavenly home. stay at home, if they could, in peace.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." Yet, I am afraid that if some of the homes I know of are examples of Heaven, the children of those homes will not strive very hard to attain it. Men toil from dawn till dusk for home, they bear their breast to the cannon's fiery mouth for home; they shoot down the man who invades the sancity of their homes as they would a mad dog and juries acquit them and say, "Amen." home is such an all-powerful factor in our mental, moral, social and political welfare, should we women not strive to make it worthy the name, the honor, the trust confided therein?

Home need not necessarily be a brownstone front surrounded by all that is picturesque and pleasing to the eye, or furnished with the finest markets the world affords. Those who are able to have such a home should, and commit a sin when they don't; but there are many happy homes, earthly types of heaven, that are of very humble dimensions and pretensions. I have a home in mind, built of logs, in the country; but there was a Christian father and mother who practiced what they taught their children; they did not backbite their neighbors, they did not have a Sunday and week-day religion; a company face and manner, changed when the company left. The children were taught to respect old age, love and obey their parents; they never quarreled among themselves like a litter of puppies; they were taught the advantages of an education and helped to supply the lack of educational advantages by reading good books. Though far removed from the city, they kept abreast the times and in touch with the world by means of periodicals-(not the yellow back kind) it could not be said of them they did not know the war was over.

The children were taught not to associate with "bad" company and were told that if one played with the dirt they would most certainly get soiled. The father and mother did not let delicacy overcome discretion, but at the proper age the boys and girls lay before them, that would wreck health and character if neglected or indulged in. The father did not use tobacco, the mother was innocent of snuff. Strong drink was never used, its evil cited in magnified form to the children. As a result of the exemplary life of parents, there are three generations of that family living, not one of whom from the grandfather to the grand son has ever been drunk, arrested for any offense, paid a fine or been sued in the civil courts. They have been where temptations were strong; holding positions of honor and trust, but the earlier examples set by parents and grandparents have predominated.

At the present day and time, there is very little excuse for a home not having the very best of books, papers The value and importance of their and magazines and one or more muinfluence is not understood and ap- sical instruments. They are all cheap. preciated by many parents. The fol- Young people must be entertained, if lowing from the Southern Ruralist, we don't have music and other permissible amusements in our own homes, our children will go where Home. There is one other word in they can have it as soon as they are the English language that conveys to from under our control, even if they our mind's eye a picture of a place have to go to the saloons or other we are taught is a "goodly place"- public places to find entertainment. Heaven. But we have linked it, for Make home worth staying at. There the sake of example, to the word are many husbands who would gladly

home. Others in quest of peace and quite leave home. Some men like a clean house; they like to look at a neatly dressed woman; if they can't at home, they go where they can.

Women as Farmers.

It is no longer considered a disgrace for a girl to be able to do something for her own support. They have been poultry keepers for a long time, but they are now turning farmers and the best stronghold of men is invaded. The following is from the Epitomist:

Girls are beginning to answer the question "What can girls do for a living?" by invading the fields heretofore monopolized by men and engaging in all sorts of business, often with decided success. A case in point is where six sisters and their brother, the youngest of the party, are actually conducting a farm on their own responsibility near California, Pa., and doing as well as any of their neighbors. Of these six girls, the youngest is in her teens; the oldest is not thirty. The youngest is cook and "chore-boy." Next to the youngest is the "cow-man." She attends to twenty cows and rears the calves herself. The next one has actually plowed, though this work is usually done by a man. At any rate she does all the planting. Marketing and housework fall to the next older one.

The pretty girl who owns to being the oldest but one, is the carter and gardener while the oldest calls herself"plowman," because she taught her young brother to plow. In the dairy she is a decided success and the butter she makes is famous for its excellence. They are up at sunrise and in harvest time often work till to or 11 at night. At other seasons they have time for music, reading, nature studies in theory and other pursuits.

They wear long blue overalls cut to the figure, Holland motor caps and heavy boots and gloves whenever possible. They break their own horses, an easy task, since they go about it so early in the life of the animal and were told of the evils and pitfals that do the training so cleverly that there is no ugly scene. With their perfect harmony and good fellowship amongst themselves they are quite satisfied

Many men are actually driven from with their employment and by their industry and skill they make farming

Tomato Origin

We find an item, in Farm, Field and Fireside, which is possible but not probable. All authorities say that the tomato is a native of western south America, chiefly Peru. It is possible that the ancestors of Incas of Peru may have brought the plants from Guam or some east Indian island, but it seems much more probable that, if is found wild in Guam, that it was carried there from South America, by Japanese or Chinese junks many years

On page 803 of Farm, Field and Firesides, Frank E. Correll makes the statement that the tomato is of American origin. Prof. James A. Thomas of Miller's farm, Long Island, was a sailor in early life in the China trade. I well remember his account to me of a landing that he and his fellow sailors made on the Island Guam, about fifty years ago, when they found tomatoes growing wild, the large vines covering the ground. He and his messmates raised up the heavy vines and picked quantities of luscious tomatoes. He told me that the tomato originated in Guam.

To convince any one that the soil of Dade county will produce anything that is planted in it by proper care and attention, one has only to make a visit to the half-acre garden of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Chapman, at 434 Fourth street. Mr. and Mrs, Chapman are recent comers to this section, having come from Philadelphia to this place last December. As an experiment they planted a garden for family use and now have beans, peas, radishes squash, cucumbers, lettuce, parsnips, tomatoes, sweet corn, pumpkins, watermelons, cantaloupes and sweet and Irish potatoes in abundance, besides a choice variety of roses in the front yard. They are now convinced that Dade county is the garden spot of the world. -South Florida Record.

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